FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG THE COURTS.

Election day will probably be less trying in the courts than on previous years. There may be arrests to occupy the attention of Police Justices and United States Commissioners, but the Court of App a's de dsion that the judges cannot issue mandamu cept in court, and, as no court can be held on election day, that no writs of mandamus can be granted or that day, will take away the only duty which the dvil judges have formerly performed. There may the usual number of mandamus proceedings of be the usual number of mandamus proceedings on the days preceding the election, and the United States Courts may be open, but generally the courts will probably have little to do with the conduct of affairs at the polling places on election day, if the constitutional amendments are adopted the courts will hereafter have the decisi in of disputed election gases, and elections will then frequently be reviewed before judges and juries. The amendment, lowever, and the others which will be voted on are attracting little attention, and may fall for want of the necessary number of affirmative votes even if no negative votes are cast.

The political canvass has diverted from the trial and the winning of fees many of the wellagewn lawyers of the city who have been engaged in making political speeches. It is supposed to be easy for a lawyer to talk, but the sacrifice of time and ry which some prominent members of the bar nake in a political campaign in which they are interested is great. Ex-Senator William M. Evarts has recently appeared in the courts, but in spite of effort necessary publicly to express his political views for the benefit of his party. James C. Carter and Joseph H. Cheate, the active leaders of the bar, have not been busy in political speech-making, Frederic R. Coudert, Elihu Root, Stewart L. Woodford and others have been active in the campaign. The effort which each of these lawyers makes would in made for a private cause bring him a large fee, but they give much time freely to the advancement of their cal views. These are exclusive of such orato of a R. Fellows and W. Bourke Cockran, who ag office, are expected to be fluent in orator holding office, are expected to be fluent in oratory. There are thousands of younger or less prominent members of the bar who are "on the stamp," in this and others States, some under employment by political committees and others who give their services without compensation. The oratory which has instructed or dollasted audiences in the political campaign comes largely from the lips of lawyers. Now that the speech-making is over the professional men will go back to their offices, and when they have recovered from their exertions their voices will again be heard in the courts, and instead of Protection or Free Trade, actions at law and suits in equity will occupy their time.

The Court of Appeals has taken a month's vacation presumably that the cases already submitted may be passed upon. So long a recess after a session of four week, and that to be followed by a recewill not be frightened by the prospect of an increas ing calendar into any less thorough consideration of ing calendar into any less thorough consideration of the questions before them. There will probably be no attempt to keep abreast of the calendar by the omission of written opinions in many cases, as had been suggested, but the business of the court will proceed as usual, and when the calendar becomes overcrowded a new second division will be organized. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals meanwhile continues to dispose of its appellate business with great rapidity. The judges are determined that their calendar shall not grow unduly large, and that the delays in the hearing of appeals, which have caused so great complaint in the State courts, will probably not seen be felt in the United States Courts.

The full text of Chief Justice Paxson's charge to Allegheny County Grand Jury in the Homestead cases, preceding the finding of indictments for treason, has been published in one of the numbers of the Pennsylvania County Court Reports, and ha been commented on by many law journals. Much of Judge Paxson's charge consists of expressions of disapproval of the acts of the Homestead strikers. of the charge in which Judge Paxson de fines the crime of treason, and says that facts such as appear in the history of the Homestead riots constitute treason, has been criticised. The law against treason has been in force in Pennsylvania for over thirty years, but there has been no prosecution under It provides for the punishment of persons who war against the state or adhere to the enemie The acts of the Homestead strikers nave been criticised as perhaps within the definition of riot, resistance to an officer or assault, and the adjetments for murder even were not surprising, es pecially under the decision in the Chicago anarchist cases, but the finding of indictments for treason, though that crime is not severely punished under the Pennsylvania law, has caused some unfavorable coment in the legal periodicals. Roger Foster ment in the legal periodicals. Roger Foster, of this city, in a communication to "The Albany Law Journal" reviews the reported trials for treason in this country. Among the cases most nearly resembling the Homestead troubles were that of one Faine, who, with sixty armed men took a roft of humber from the custody of a collector of the port in Vermont, after a fight with the militia, and that of Castner Hanway, who, at the head of a mob, prevented the capture of fugitive slaves by a deputy marshal. In each case the presiding judge directed an acquittal. Justice Grier, in the latter case, said that resistance to revenue officers by a band of smugglers or to a deputy sheriff by a crowd of debtors would not be treason, because their insurrection would be of a private, and not a public, nature, and their would not be treason, because their insurrection would be of a private, and not a public, nature, and their object to remedy a private, not a public grievance. Mr. Foster, while not directly commenting on the question of the guilt or innocence of the men connected with the Homestead troubles, says at the end of his article: "The render will have observed that in every case in which there has been a conviction of treason, since the foundation of the American Union, the defendant was connected with an insurrection of a general nature, having as its object resistance to the execution of a general public law, or with an intention of subverting the Government."

The portrait of Chief Justice Ruffin fittingly prefaces the opening article in "The Green Bag" for October on "The Supreme Court of North Carolina." Judge Ruffin was for nearly twenty-five years on the beach of the Superior or Supreme Courts, and by his vigor and industry easily controlled his colleagues. He made some enemies, and was considered over severe in his sentences of criminals, and he was active in the secession movement, but as a judge he was able, original and forcible. Frank J. Parmenter has some verses in "The Green Bag," descriptive of Common Lot of the Lawyer," and the miscellaneous articles are good. Among the notices of recently decased lawyers are sketches of ex-Senator Kernan and of Nathaniel C. Moak of this State. If "The Green Bag" did nothing else, it deserves credit for speading bits of humor which might otherwise be lost or overlooked. If quotes from "The Indian Jurist" an article in which local Indian magistrates are arged to make plainer transcripts of depositions. "We remember," says "The Jurist," "a deposition which contained this remarkable passage: My cow has now upper garments which my east has split. My uncle smoked each day for all his life. The deposition was sent back to the magistrate who had written it, and he explained that the passage was, The plaintiff was not at all present when the cart was upset. The plaintiff walked that day and did not drive." No wonder "The Jurist" wished the magistrate to write more plainly. Common Lot of the Lawyer," and the miscellaneous

The manner in which the members of the United States Supreme Court were honored at the recent Co-lumbian celebration in Chicago was a proof of the regard in which that dignified tribunal is held. The other high Government officials were less comfortably placed and had less luxurious surroundings than the Surreame Court Justices on their Western trip.
A special committee of the Chicago bar, led by Judge
E. A. Otis, attended to the reception and entertainment of the Justices. Chief Justice Puller, on behalf
of the Justices, has written a letter of acknowledgment to Justice Chie and his associates "for the unreading attention extended to us on the occasion
of our recent visit to Chicago, which left mothing to
be desired, and rendered our stay in the highest degree
enlyable."

The owner of an ice-pond in Lancaster County. Penn., recovered a verdict of \$500 against the Miller Soap Company for the destruction of a crop of nabarvested ice, and the State Supreme Court has recently reversed the judgment. The soap company's works were near a stream which ran Into a pond constructed for the purpose of gathering ice. vats in which the spent lye from the soap works was kep; broke, and the material was washed down the stream, and the crop of ice rendered unfit for use. The defendants were not allowed to show the value of unharvested ice that year, and the Supreme Court decided that the rejection of the evidence was error. Another case having some peculiar features was the criminal action against Albert Christy, a resiwas the criminal action against Albert Christy, a resident of Herkimer County, in this State, who was convicted of poisoning horses. The General Term of the Supreme Court has recently reversed the conviction. Christy was a competitor in business of the firm of Gilley thros, and in July, 1889, three of Gilley's horses were poisoned. A witness, Garlock, teathed that he bought some arsente for Christy, and soon afterward the horses were taken sich. The defendant on the trial was not allowed, however, to ask this witness some pertinent questions, and the General Term has ordered a new trial of the case.

A decision of interest to bloxcle riders was recently given in England. Two young men rode to a hot it, at which they informed the landlord that they would stay. They asked the hostler if the conchlouse would not be the safest place in which to leave their would not be the safest place in which to leave them against machines, but he diverted them to place them against the wall of the yard. While the riders were disting one of the biexeles was stolen, and the owner brancht said for its value arainst the inniceper. Judge Lushington, who presided at the trial, said that the lambers, was bound to take care of the goods of the travelers, and that "goods" included biexeles. The large are a verdict of about 575 for the owner of the MCC, and the induce approved the verdict.

WORK OF THE TROTTERS.

THE FIGURE FOR 1892 PRETTY SURE TO REMAIN AT 2:04.

CLOTE OF THE WESTERN-SOUTHERN CIRCUIT-HOW THE HORSEMEN WERE DECEIVED AT COLUMBIA.

From present indications the season will close with the world's record at 2:04 for trutting, as the campaign on this side of the country is practically over. and even the Californians have only a few more days before the rain will give the sulkies a vacation on the Pacific Coast. It is to the Western Southern Circuit that the largest meed of praise is due for contribution to the list of sensational performances, the only record of any importance made outside of that series scored recently by Stamboul at Stockton, where he won the stallion championship from Palo Alto, over the same kite-shaped track where the dead son of Electioneer trotted in 2:08 3-4 nearly a twelvemonth ago. All that remain unbeaten since the sulky began its triumphal march are the records for one, two and three years, all of which held by youngsters on the other side of the Rockies. No yearlings that have been out this senson hav shown such form as Frou-Frou and Bell Bird did in 1891, and Arion's mile in 2:10 3-4 bids fair to with stand all attacks for some time to come. Not so the 2:10 1-2 credited to Sunol at three years, as Directum has got dangerously near to those figures in a race, and can probably ent the 2:11 1-4 he made at Nashville when he defeated Kentucky Union and other cracks by at least a second in a time trial. notable was the heat in 2:15 3-4 by the two year-old Silicon, and it is generally admitted that of all the youngsters now on the turf these two are the most promising

proud of the successful meeting held at Nashville, and is already making extensive preparations for next year, but what promised to be a brilliant close of a most eventful season at Columbia fell far short, and all through the mismanagement of one man, whom his neighbors denounce. a hustling and apparently thrifty citizen of the pretty little town in Maury County, situated about fifty miles from Nashville, laid out a track of the modern attracted to Columba. As a shrewd stroke to open the new park, Hal Pointer, the pride of Tenness and Direct, his most famous rival, were engaged to ncet there for the final test of their ability last The two had previously met at Terre Haute and Nashville within a few weeks previous, and, as honors were even, the battle at Columbia pogreater interest, as it would decide the supremacy for the time being, at least. It was therefore surprising that upward of 6,000 people assembled to see this pair of crack pacers in a supreme effort, and the result was that Direct lowered the record to 2:08, and made the three fastest heats ever scored Backed by this prestice, the Cumberland Associa

tion, which really meant nobody but W. C. Jone came out early this year with the most ambition project ever known in the history of harness racing This was chiefly the opening of stakes for all ages and both gaits, the value of which was placed, i round numbers, at \$100,000, the amount of subscriptions to each being so small that it seemed the best investment ever offered to breeders and owners The result was a liberal patronage from all parts of the country, and so many horses were named that the meeting at Columbia bade fair to eclipse any other of the Western-Southern series. As most of the forfelts were payable early, a modest estimate of th money entrusted to "Columbia Jones," as he became familiarly known, showed that close to \$60,000 should have been turned to him by the various subscriber to the stakes. One or two of the more breeders instituted inquiry, and finding that the man who proposed to do so much for the turf was p nent in business at his home, his enterprises including a cotton factory and stockfarm, their confidence came pretty thoroughly established. The fart that he was unable to retain the services of a secretar and that two competent persons resigned after a shot period of service did not prove enough of a warning and the money came steadily in as forfeits were di E. E. Chrissman, a well-known writer on trottin affairs at Nashville was the first secretary, and it now declared that he soon discovered a misappropris tion of the stake fund, and quietly severed his con nection with Jones and his enterprise. Withers, a Kentuckian, was engaged, but, like young Chrissman, soon dropped out; but being rather mo outspoken made no secret of his discovery that Jones was using the money as fast as it came in to carry him along at the local bank. A rumor of this can back to Jones, and meeting his second ex secretary at the fair grounds in Columbia some weeks later h demanded an explanation. He got this in the shape of an open charge that he was employing a true fund for his private use, and a heated quarrel en sued which came near bringing the Southerner career to an untimely end. He attacked Mr. Withtwo shots from which ploughed farrows through the cherk and shoulder of Jones, who then fied from further danger at the hands of his indignant enemy. The matter was so well hushed up that only a vague hint of it renched the horsemen who were then at Terre Haute engrossed with the sensations of the last week in September.

When the circuit reached Lexington, there Jones, of Columbia, ready to assure every one that the prospects for his meeting were of the brightest, his strong card being a political gathering to take place just opposite the track on the first, his most modest estimate of which was 30,000. Assuming that the major part of this assembly would gravitate to where the famous fliers were to contend for the big premiums, the meeting was to start off with such splendor that its success was assured. This was the foundation on which the project was based, and without further investigation everybody who had planned to visit Columbia proceeded there Nashville till the limited accommodations of that primitive town were taxed to the full. The nu-connecement that the Northern visitors were to enjoy the Southern hospitality of which so much has been written seemed to insure comfortable quarters for everybody, but on learning that the private house were only available at a considerably higher rate than the small hotel, the first murmur of discantent was heard.

From the track itself came a general protest against the wretched facilities for stabling, the long drouth consing a lack of water that made it difficult to care for the valuable stock quartered there. All this made it so unpromising on the eve of the opening that the suspicious which had been luiled to sleep were aroused again, and doubts as to the good faith of the Tennesseean grew stronger than ever With that easy-going philosophy which is a characteristic of turfmen they awaited developments instead of de manding a guarantee that the money would be forthcom ing. Presuming that Jones relied on the Democratic rally to bring the crowd to his track, the failure of that to attract over two thousand people, most of whom returned home after the speech-making was over, may have hastened the pricking of the bubble, developments point to a premeditated swindle, made possible by the ill-advised support which was lent to a scheme that, on the face of M, should hav been rejected at the first sight. Neither Columbia itself, nor the sparsely peopled section in which it is located, could hold out may inducement that the gate receipts at a race meeting would amount to more than a few hundred dollars a day, so that under any circumstances there must be a deficit in such an extravagant undertaking as the one in question To make this up, there remained what was realized from "privileges," which, at Columbia, included a cocking main, and about every conceivable sort of means for speculation that clings to the skirts of an otherwise decent sport. An evidence of the character of the man who contrived to humbug so many usually keen turimen, is furnished by his declara-

of the man who contrived to humbug so many usually keen turfmen, is furnished by his declaration that he was to receive \$40,000 from chest privileges, when, as a matter of fact, they were let for about a tenth of that amount.

When the collapse came on the second day nobody was surprised since it was the inevitable result of what was apparent from the noment the stables had landed. The action of the American Trotting Association in suspending the member at Columbia sustained these owners and drivers who refused to take part in the farce of competing for nothing but the remote chance of getting a small part of the original stake, but was tardy justice after all. This dearly hought experience, for the sum actually entrusted to Jones foots up more than \$52,000, will probably result in a better system for the government of those who control the numerous driving park associations and clubs. It is only a few weeks since a smaller but apparently deliberate outrage was committed at Richmond, Ind., so that a somewhat similar occurrence in the same circuit shows the necessity of better protection for those who make a business of harness racing.

Most of the old associations have a well-established reputation, and conduct their meetings on a careful intsiness-like plan, but the tremendous growth of the breeding interest has afforded temptations which men of the same stripe as "Columbia Jones" cannot resist. A feature of his particular case that may bring about some loteresting developments is the alleged hear withdrawn. Many of the drafts and checks sent was withdrawn. Many of the drafts and checks sent

and it is claimed fones could only have obtained the money through the collusion of the officials, for his personal use. W. J. White, proprietor of a stock farm, near Cleveland, is one of these who sent his subscriptions in this way, and along with several other victims he will slift the matter thoroughly. In some cases, notably that of W. R. Steele, a local horseman, at Columbia, who once owned Hai Polnier, the check made payable to the National Bank was not used, as that was too riear home to be used.

A few breeders had foresight enough to send nominations to what has turned out a wildcard lot of stakes, on the promise that they should not deposit money till the time of the meeting, so that some \$25,000 has been saved in this way. Of those who paid up promptly. Monroe Salisbury, the shrewd Californian, is probably the hardest hit, as his contribution was close to \$2,000, brsides a debt nearly as large incurred by Jones when he purchased the stallon Erector, a son of Director. In spite of this unfortunate ending the Western-Southern circuit must be recloned as furnishing more important records to the statistics of herness tacing than anything ever known in its history. There seems to he a prevailing oppinion, however, that a return to the old pan of a 10 per cent management to follow the 5 per cent plan with

WHAT THE ATHLETES ARE DOING.

CHANGES IN TENNIS CLUBS-PLANS OF ASSO-

CIATIONS. C. Hillier was elected president; Miss Julia D. Beyca, vice-president; John Goodchild, treasurer; T. Irving Madsecretary; Jomes S. Burdett, captain; Miss Lottie Goodchild and George M. Townsend, additional members of the executive committee

The ennual meeting of the New-Jersey Athletic Civil will be held on Welnesday evening, November 9, at the clubbonse at Bergen Point, N. J. Professional boxing and prize-fighting seem to attract

the interest of most of the athletic clubs at present. number of puzilistic exhibitions are already scheduled for this fall. Besides the monthly subscription "shows" of the New-York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs, the Acera Athletic Association will hold a series of boxing contests on November 8, and the National Athletic Club on November 8.

The finel match in the men's singles of the fall handlesp members' tournament of the Knickerbocker Tennis Club was played off last week, and resulted in a victory for Jay S. Regers (minus fifteen), who beat W. A. Hamilton (scratch) in three straight sets; score, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. A system of offering gold metals to the athletes scoring points, 10; conds, at long-distance running. C. Reyer, N. Y. V. H. W. Jewett, Detroit A. C., and F. C. Puffer, A. C., each scored 10 points, and Gus are field for lewett two sprinting championships and Puner two at

t the Lenox Lyceum on W du will extning Handsemely orgraved invitations have been annual ball at th of the winter is anticipated.

Bennett and Kenyon (12 points), 72-

1, E. P. Fischer: 2, T. I. Townsend; 3, John F

ARMY NOTES OF INTEREST.

"The Army and Nevy Johnna?" has this to say in regard to the eligibility of General Sickles to serve is a member of Congress while he at the same time retired list and draws the monthly pay—not a pen sion—of officers of his rank: "No formal decision has ever been rendered by the courts or other judicial officers of the Government on the question of the officers of the Government on the question of the eligibility of a retired officer of the Army to a seat in Congress. A thorough discussion by the law officers of the War Department since attention was called to the case of General Stellae, has, bowever, resulted in the conclusion that he does hold office within the meaning of the Constitution, and is, therefore, including it is not dealed that the House which passes judgment upon the eligibility of its own members may vote to seat has if elected, but it is believed that the Supreme Court would reverse this action on constitutional grounds. It has been argued that the decision of the House would be than, and that there would be no way of acting the case-before the courts. In answer to this it may be said that it would be a natural course for the accounting officers to refuse to allow him his pay as Congression on the ground that he is not eligible for the position. The courts would then be the only recourse for General Stellaes if he decired his pay, and it this way a final decision by the highest tribunal could be obtained. The question of his right to retired pay as a major general would be in on way involved. It is simply a question as to whether he can hold the position and draw the pay of a Congressman while a retired officer of the Army."

So much criticism has been made among the

So much criticism has been made officers and sulfiers of the Army of the action of the Small Arms Magazine Rifle Board in recommending the Danish Krag-Jorgensen rifle that it is believed that the gun will never be put into the hands of the troops, and that the country will be spared the mortification of going abood to get a gun that none of the European powers, outside of Norway, favors, and which has not thus far thoroughly established itself in its own frozen country. It is a boit gun with a fixed magazine holding five carridges; the magazine has a cut-off, and the 41% can be used as a single locater. A small arm for military services must be simple in construction, have no intricate nor delicate parts which are liable to get out of order cas ly, and must be capable of standing the roughest lind of use and still retain its serviceability. It must be able to stand the maximum amount of above with the minimum amount of injury. The War Department is not inclined to adopt a foreign gun except as the last resort of necessity, but it is inclined to set likelf clearly and emphatically in support of the declaration of the Republican policy to favor American toventions and American workshops to the utmost extent compatible with good service. For this reason the Department is to have the board anke a severe test of the new American fift to which attention was called in this column on Sunday last. sunday last.

The following officers of the Army have been ordered to report to Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, in command at for Hamilton, and president of the board convened there for the examination of officers as to their fliness for promotion: Captain Edward Field, 4th Artillery; and Second Lieutenants Richmond P. Davis, 2d Artil-lery, George O. Squier, 3d Artillery, and George W. Gatchell, 4th Artillery.

"The five years now drawing to a close have been

marked, beyond any similar period in the history of the marked, beyond any similar period in the history of the military establishment, by legislation and milification of regulations calculated to ameliorate the condition and improve the situation and garroundings of the elisted men." This is taken from the report of the Adjutant-General of the Army. New quarters of the most improved designs have been erected, the vegetable component of the ration has been increased, post exchanges have been established, the clothing has been increased, new betrack furniture and equipments have been supplied, a method of procuring discharges by nurchase has been provided and the enlisted men have the option, at the end of three years' service, of returning to civil life with an honorable discharge, and the existing methods of lighting, heating and ventilation of the quarters leave nothing to be desired. It would seem that the enlisted man has no longer reasonable ground of compilaint. His material surroundings are now far in advance of those prevailing in any European army. A fixed code of punishments has been adopted after full consideration of all aspects of the question which is now applied by courts martial in all cases brough before them for trial. Military discipline remains the same always, but the methods of obtaining and enforcing it are subject to constant change; force has given place to intelligence, and implicit obedience, lassed upon africt subordination, follows. The enlisted force is now composed of most intelligent and promising material, and stands ready to receive the highest professional training. military establishment, by legislation and mulification

THE BIG GAME COMING.

FOOTBALL MEN BUSY NOWADAYS.

HANCES OF HARVARD, YALE AND PRINCETON-WORK OF OTHER TEAMS.

The feetball season is now fast drawing toward its annual culmination on Thenksgiving Dry, and speculation regarding the relative stiength of the three big college teams is even greater than for many years before. Football scores are seldom trustworthy data from estimate a team's chances in a coming contest, but they are the only results of play, and thus must be depended on largely for forecasts of probable results. For many years it has been universally admitted that the teams of Yale, Harvard and Princeton were the strongest in the country and the main issues of the season, and the greatest public interest is centred in the result of their ann the University of Ponnsylvania, the two big intercollegiate league; the series of games for the New-England intercollegiate championship ual game between the United States Naval and Military cod miles and the American football Union series, but ione of these games attracts one spectator to ten who witness the Yale-Harvard and Yale-Princeton games.

stent. Harvard's acores have been glaringly for, while early in the scason they were running up to such big figures as 48, 62 and 55, their last two games against Amberst and the Massachusetts Institute of Tech ology teams have been disappointing to their admirers Inst ad of the rosy and semetimes over-confident reports which were received almost daily earlier in the season of the team's fine work at practice and the generally strong condition of the players, walls of disappointment and dis-Waters, Lee, Lake and Newell are on the sick list, and their absence seems to discourage the others. The weakthat the overconfidence of the earlier part shide and take natters a little too easily. The indi-vidual play of several of the men is brilliant enough, but ere seems to be no settled plan of team work and the runners are to: often left unprotected and without the slightest assistance in the way of loterference from the sh-line and idle backs. The only important game to be played is equinst Vale at Springfield on November 19 (Harvard and Princeton will not meet this year), and there are yet two weeks in which to improve the play. The presence of their two strongest halfbooks. Loe and Lake, behind the line again, and some of the other file players back on the field, will no doubt inspire new confidence in the team, and a close game may be looked for against Yale. In writing contrast to the reports from the Harvard

Early in the season Yale's work was r, and the usual discouraging reports were industrialed from New-Haven. In their first game oor, and the usual discouraging reports only managed to defeat Wesleyan by 6 to 0, and a few days later permitted the Creecent Athletic Club train to get the ball twice within a few yards of Yale's goal. But Yale has, and always has had, the advantage of the est individual and team coaching, as well as the best with Vale's system of con-

cainst Princes n and Harrard. Tufts defeated Amherst

0, and Harvard beat Amberst 32 to 10. But footbad

scores are frequently buffling.

o be almost exultint, and the next day of as to plunge the students at old Nason

The college teams of Anderst, Cornell, Dartmouth and Treits have all shown remarkable strength this year, and plainly prove the fact that totaball knowledge is speculing so fact to the hitherts weaker colleges that before many years the struggles between the three big college teams and their less experienced rivals will not, as now be movely a question of the size of the score. West-yan and the University of Pennsylvania both showel unusual strength of the beginning of the season, the base recently failed off in their play. The annual peculicest talk year. Encouraged by her 6 to 0 score eminst Yale, Wesleyan came down to New-York avowedly to heat Princetos, but went back in a much more lamb-like manner, for the "Tigers" ran up a score of 60 to 0. The University of Pennsylvania tunn played a close threadened to defeat it. How successful the remnistration were in this laudable retempt will be seen by a glance at the report of the game in another column. Cernell enthishats have also declared that their term will defeat the Princeton players when Giey neet in New-York on Nevember 16.

this a near before the final game against Princeson. Is well need the New York Athletic Club team at the Polo Frounds on Tuesday afternoon, and the University of Ponneylvania team in a championship game at Manhattan

Monday-Rutgers College vs. Columbia Athletic Club, at Tuesday-Crescent A. C. vs. Wesleyan University,

Eastern Park, Brooklyn; Orange A. C. vs. Princeton Uni-versity, at Orange Oval, Orange, N. J.; University of Michigan vs. Cornell University, at Ithaco, N. Y.; Yalo University vs. New-York A. C., at Polo Grounds, New-

Friday Bowdoin College vs. Brown University, at Provi

shell, at Luncaster, Penn.; Amherst University vs. Dart-mouth College (New-England intercollegiate championship game), at Amherst, Mass.; College of the City of New-York vs. Styten Island Cricket Club, at Livingstone, Styten Jeland; Crescent Athletic Club vs. New-York Athletic Club (A. F. U. chempionship game), at Eastern Park, Brooklyn; Hervard University vs. Bosion Athletic Asseciation, at Cambridge, Mass., Rutgers College vs. Will-lams Callege, at Williamstown, Mass.; University of Michigan vs. Lehigh University, at Toledo, Ohio; Univer sity of Penusylvania vs. Yale University (intercollegiate championship game), at Manhattan Field, New-York.

The why and the wherefore of the drift of the ship Fred B. Taylor are now puzzling the experts of the Hydrographic Office at Washington. The Fred B. Taylor was cut in two by the steamer Trave on June 22, southeast of Nantucket. The Trave passed completely through the ship, cutting her as if with a knife. The Taylor now began the most remarkable voyage which she or any other ship ever made. Her sails were set when the accident occurred. The severed portions did not sink, but started away in opposite diections. The stern star'ed north and from time to time was reported by incoming ships as having been ighted, jogging along at an easy pace. The after portion of the ship made a course almost due north until off Portland, Me. Then the phantom skipper who was navigating this portion of the ship apparently thought it time to make port and the after part of the Fred B. Taylor, still with all sails set and draw-

thought it time to make port and the after part of the Fred B. Taylor, still with all sails set and drawing, made for the coast of Maine and grounded at Cape Porpoise.

Meanwhile the bow of the ship had, after backing and filling in the neighborhood of the place where the accident took place, started off toward the son hwest. It sailed in a direction exactly opposite to the flow of the Gulf Stream and the scientists believe, or pretent to believe that the wind blew the forward part of the Taylor to the westward of the Gulf Stream and then the

cold counter current which flows along the coast inside the stream carried it to the southwest. But everybody knows that a phantom skipper took command of the forward part of the ship as well as the after part and is navigating it toward a southern port. The other day the bow of the Taylor was sighted well down toward the capes of the Chesapeake. Almost any day now it may reach the shore and the dual craise of the Fred B. Taylor be ended.

A DAY OF BEEF AND WINE. ST. MARTIN AND MARTINMAS.

A STORY OF A CLOAK AND A STORY OF A MULE-OLD CUSTOMS OF THE TIME. There are many saints whose memories have long

lived green, and will much longer live so because of the poetic beauty of the stories told of their lives and acts, and the delicate humor with which they have sometimes emphasized their plety, and which appeal for them more strongly in the minds of some who hold them in admiration than whole lives of self-denial and alms-giving. One such is St. Martin. His life pleases those who have a mind to a saint capable of ouching self-sacrifice and also of a harmless joke, and his day is one of solid good cheer. It is no wonder that he should be popular. He is one of the saints who are honored by having their days designated by names ending in " mas." His day comes this week, on Friday, and is called Martinmas.

The best known story about St. Martin, and altogether the prettiest, is that of the beggar with whom he di-vided his cloak. He had nothing else to give him, so he cut his cloak in two with his sword and gave him half of it. At night the Christ appeared to him attended by angels, and told him that it was Himself with whom he had divided his garment, telling the angels, also, that it was this holy man who had had compassion on the poor beggar. This clock was long kept in France, and it used to be borne before the French monarchs in battle as an assurance of succes It is to be noted that the French for this cloak is chape, and the place where it was kept was called a chapelle and the keeper of it a chapiain, whence it has been said the familiar words are derived. Chape and chaplain may be connected with chape, but it is not necessary to suppose that the reference is solely to the cloak of St. Martin. He was a soldier when that happened, and that was

how he happened to have a sword. for military affairs. Probably the only reason why he ever had anything to do with them was that he was the son of a Roman military tribune. Afterward he was made Eishop of Tours, and that was a calling more to his liking. He was most zealous in it, and tore down many pagan temples and built churches in incident befel him, less their stead. Then another incident befel him, less poetic than the former, but more amusing. He was once going toward Rome on foot when he met Satan, who leered at him for walking, when he ought to thereupon changed Satan himself into a mule and jumping on his back rode comfortably along. ever he went too slow the saint made the sign of the cross and the mule was gonded to greater efforts. last the Satanic mule, thoroughly weary, exclaimed : Suma te, signa : temere me tangle et angis;

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor. This is said to mean "Cross thyself, cross thyself you trouble and annoy me needlessly; by my exer tions you will soon come to Rome, the object of your desire." This must be regarded as a decidedly free translation, and it will take an acute Latin scholar to get that out of it. It is to be feared that with all his well-known learning, Satan in this case allowed his desire to make two lines each of which should read the same backward and forward, as these do, to over come the absolute correctness of his Latin.

It is probable that some of the observances ap propriate to Martinmas originally belonged to a feast of Bacchus held at about this time. It was then on the continent of Europe, that the new wine wa first tasted and a day of joviality was the natural Geese were also sacrificed plentifully, as in England at Michaelmas. Brand's "Popular Antiquities" quotes an old calendar which says of the 11th "Wines are tasted and drawn from

of November: "Wines are tasted and drawn from the lees. The Vinalia, a feast of the ancients, removed to this day. Bacchus in the figure of Martin." In England the day was more sacred to beef. Cattle used then to be billed for the winter's mean and Martinas beef means beef dried in the chimney the bacon. In the north of England several of the poorer families used to join together in buying a cow or some other animal to be killed at this time. It was little enough ment the poor people of England got at the best of times, and it is little enough they get now. Such an animal as this was called a mart, a word which might easily enough be derived from Martin, but which has also been thought to refer to the mart or market at which it was bought. But at any rate, a great delicacy used to be produced by taking out the entralis, stuffing them with a kind of sausage meat, tying them into small links and boiling them. The result was denominated black padding. It was a yard of this same black pudding, it will be

MERCHANTS FORCED TO BARTER

STORIES OF THE COLLAPSE OF WILDCAT CUR-RENCY IN THE FIRST YEARS OF THE CIVIL WAR

A wealthy New-York merchant, who travelled on the Western circuit for his firm in the old days of Democratic wildcat currency before the war, recently told a Tribune reporter a few of his exbefore the Republican national banking system was introduced. "You young men who came into the world at

about the same time as the national banking system, said he, "can have no idea of the state of things before the currency was rendered uniform. A uniform currency is absolutely necessary to the convenient and safe transaction of business. In one sense it doesn't matter how good that currency is. It makes little difference whether it is based on gold, or on silver, or on bayonets, so long as it is universal. It is better to have a currency that is depreciated sixty per cent, if the depreciation is the same from Maine to California, than to have forty-four different kinds of State currency subject to varying discounts of much less extent. "In 1857 we had a great panic in this country

which began with the fathere of a Cincinnati Life and Trust Company. I had sold over \$200,000 worth of goods in Chicago for my firm. The Hinois banks were based on State bonds. When the panic came these bonds went down to 40. In consequence this illinois currency went down to 66 cents on a dollar or thereabouts. When our bills came due the Chicago people insisted on paying us to this money. We objected, but had to take that or nothing, and so we were compelled to pocket a loss of 34 per cent. "When the war broke out in '61 this same parti-colored currency got in a frightful condition. New-York houses had their Southern debtors repudiate their obligations, and Western customers wo pay us anything but this wildcat money, that was going down, down, down, like the mercury in a barometer tube after a small boy has punched a hole in the reservoir. New-York exchange in note in the reservoir. New York exchange in Chicago went up to 10 and 15 per cent, and then became unobtainable at any price. Of course the premiums paid for exchange came out of the New York merchants.

"Finally it became so bad that we went back to the resulting

the primitive state and began to barter. We took corn or wheat for our Chicago bills, and shipped it on to New-York and sold it here. In consequence of this the New-York market was soon glutted with corn and we couldn't realize. Many cargoes re-mained on board till they heated and spoiled. "Those were great days, my friend, and nothing

but the Republican national currency system saved the country. If that had not come to restore business facility and render the processes of trade once more possible, we never could have carried on the war and supported our armies. Bankraptey would inevitably have led to the military subjugation of the North and West."

INSTEAD OF MONOGRAMS.

From The Boston Globe.

From The Boston Globe.

Dorothy Maddox writes me that monograms are rapidly going out, for the bright ones of earth have hit upon a mode of marking their belongings which is as dainty and chic as one could wish. Every girl has a birthday blossom. In selecting it her choice is, of course, confined to the flowers which bloom in her natal month, any one of which she may claim as her own especial blossom. This becomes a comparatively easy task to the damsel whose birthday falls in the months when Flora reigns supreme. But the maiden fair who must adopt this pretty fashion under the sovereignty of King Frost is compelled to give the matter a good deal of consideration before making a decision.

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NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

THE MEN PAID FOR THE BUFFALO TRIP-AMBU-LANCE CORPS MEN HONORABLY MENTIONED.

The checks to pay the members of the city regis ments for the Buffalo trip arrived in the early part of the week, and all of the men who have appeared at their respective armories have received the amounts due to them. About \$25,000 was the amount distributed among the men in this city. The mem bers of the 22d Regiment were among the first to be paid, Colonel Camp distributing \$7,911 50 among the different captains on Monday evening.

The shooting ecason of Creedmoor is over and General Irepector of Riffe Practice Whitlock and his able assistant, Captain N. B. Thurston, of the 224 Regiment, are hard at work figuring up the returns for the year. The year has been an exceedingly cessful one, according to the universal report, and everybody seems to have only good words for the ad-More marksmen and a good many more sharpshooters are to be credited to the various regiments who use the Creedmoor range than in any one season, for many years at least, and probably more than for any year for which there is a record. Rumors are flying about of several important matches, which are to be shot next season, among

them possibly an international one. Dr. George A. Tuttle, of No. 236 West Fo st., is the new assistant surgeon of the 22d Regiment, who has been appointed by Colonel Camp.

Ambulance corps men are being recognized for their true worth nowadays, and the recent order of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald in that respect is work reprinting. Part of it is as follows: The following members of the ambulance corps of the

respective regiments, batteries and troop of this brigade having passed the prescribed examination in accordance with G. O. No. 23, series '91, A. G. O., will be permitted to wear at all times the distinctive budge of the ambulant corps of the State, as an indication of a special fitness t aid the sick and injured under urgent circumstances

Seventh Regiment-Privates R. H. Leckwood, W. J. Yates, T. G. Turner, Stewart Duncan, N. D. Lancaster, C. M. Bleecker, J. W. Cary, H. Von L. Meyer. Eighth Regiment-Private E. Maurer. Ninth Regiment-Privates Edmund Kingsland, Thomas

Twelfth Regiment-Privates Otto Huster, George V.

Twenty-second Regiment-Privates P. A. Wysard, P. J. Albers, R. Rutledge, E. C. Westervelt, G. W. McClintick, 2. Hold.

First Battery-Privates George A. Dutting, Charles A. Wendel, jr., Charles G. Knies, Fred Hesse.

Second Battery-Privates Elmer E. Tompkins, William J. Haywood, Joseph T. Creighton. Troop A-Corporal F. M. Vermilre, Privates A. W. poyers, C. E. Thornall, E. L. Patterson, H. S. Kers

Speyers, C. E. J. W. Thorn. The 1st Battery, Captain Louis Wendel, is arranging to take a trip to Fort Hamilton on Thanksgiving Day

for the purpose of practising on the Government range. A good dinner will also be part of the programme.

The 2d Battery, under Captain David Wilson, ex-

pects to have a good time at the Lenox Lyceum on the evening of Friday, December 9, when a dramatic and musical entertainment will be held with a reception afterward. The committee which has charge of the affair is composed of Captain Wilson, Lieutenant William L. Flannagan and Edgar A. Allien. Bleecker 5. Barbard was elected captain of Com-pany D, 12th Regiment, on Wednesday evening last. Nething has been heard from the cosmittee which was appointed to find a new lieutenant-colonel for the regiment.

was appointed to find a new licutenant-colonel for the regiment.

The first match of the season of the 7th Regiment Rifle Club was held on the armory range last evening. Considerable interest is felt this year in several matches, the trophy for which will probably be permanently awarded to one of the teams. In the Team of Five Match the trophy is to be awarded to the team which wins it three fimes, not necessarily consecutively. It has been won twice by the team from Company B and the same number of times by the team from Company C. The teams from these two companies will no doubt put forth their best efforts to carry off the prize this year, as it will be other companies comes in and captures it. The other companies comes in and captures it. The other companies comes in and captures it. The other prize given by Captain A. W. Conover and the trophy given by Private J. W. Halstead will be shot for for the first time this season. Frivate Halstend gave this trophy soon after he won the prize offered by the rifle club last year for the man who in a fourteen shot match made every shot a builts eye.

HONORS FOR A NAVAL COMMANDER.

Commander Richard P. Leary, of the Navy, has been honored by the Legislature of Maryland with a handsome testimonial in recognition of his heroic services at Samoa in 1888. The testimonial is a gold hunting-case watch and cable chain, valued at \$500. It is handsomely engraved with the coat of arms of Maryland and the initials, "R. P. L." Of the inside of the case is the following inscription

The State of Maryland, Commander Richard P. Leary, U. S. Navy, for his herotem and gallant services in protecting and vindicating American rights.
during the Revolution in Samoa, in 1888.

Commander Leary was in command of the United States ship Adams at Samoa, and was senior